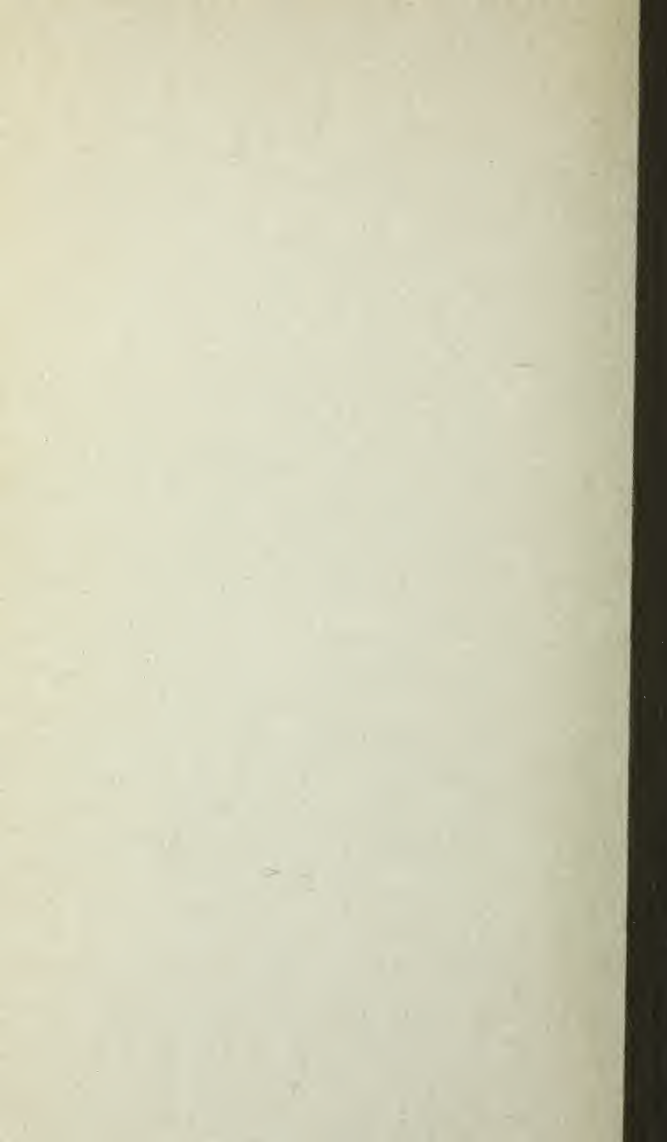


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# JEFFERSON DAVIS

*An Address by*

DANIEL ALBRIGHT LONG



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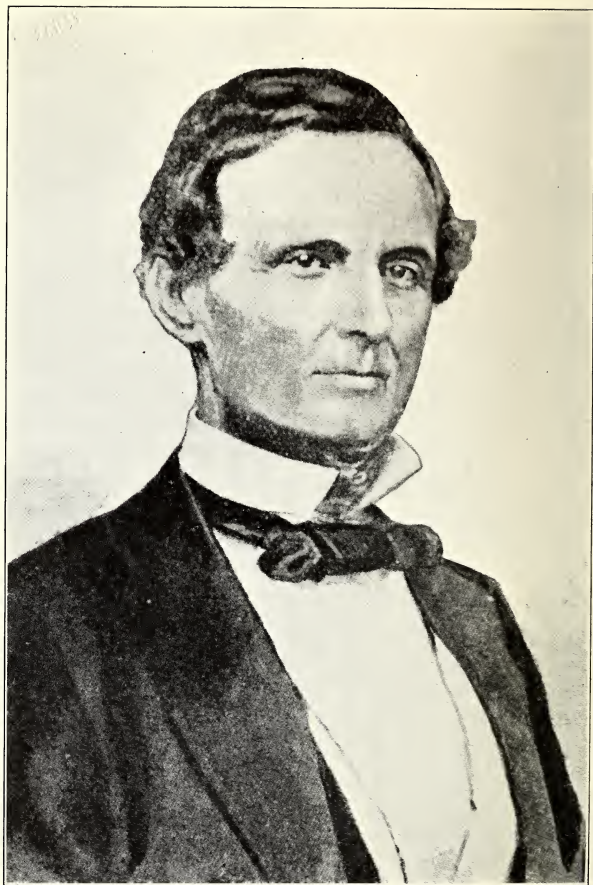
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JEFFERSON DAVIS

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*An Address Delivered at  
Concord, North Carolina  
June 3, 1921*

BY

DANIEL ALBRIGHT LONG



RALEIGH, N. C.  
EDWARDS & BROUGHTON PRINTING COMPANY  
1923

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Superintendent of Public Instruction  
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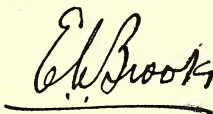
DR. DANIEL ALBRIGHT LONG,  
Franklinton, N. C.

My dear Dr. Long:

The State Board of Education yesterday unanimously recommended your book "The Place of Jefferson Davis in History," to be placed on the supplementary list for use in the schools of the State. I take pleasure in sending you this action of the Board.

I am keeping one copy of the manuscript and returning the other to you.

Very sincerely yours,



*State Superintendent of Public Instruction.*

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# JEFFERSON DAVIS

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Address delivered by DANIEL ALBRIGHT LONG at Concord, North Carolina,  
June 3, 1921.

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Comrades of the War between the States 1861-65: At your request I am today to speak of the place of Jefferson Davis in history.

One hundred and thirteen years ago Jefferson Davis, the youngest of ten children, was born in a log house in Christian County, now known as Todd County, Kentucky.

Before the Revolutionary War three Davis brothers came from Wales to Philadelphia. Evan Davis married a widow in Georgia, Mrs. Emory, with two sons. By this marriage there was an only child, named Samuel. The Revolutionary War was in progress when Samuel reached the age of fifteen, and his mother often sent him from Georgia to South Carolina to take food and clothing to his half-brothers, serving in the American Army. This man soon raised a company of infantry and was chosen captain. He led his company to Savannah and gained honors in rendering aid to the Americans. When the war ended he returned to his Georgia home and found his mother had died, the home was a wreck, all buildings burned fences and crops destroyed. He then moved near Augusta, Ga., and began life as a farmer.

While a soldier in South Carolina he stopped one day on a march to ask for food at the home of a beautiful Scotch-Irish girl, named Jane Cook. He never forgot the charms of that young hostess. As soon as Samuel had a home of his own he needed a cook, so he returned to South Carolina and captured Jane Cook. Home life was happy. Many children came into the home nest. They moved west and settled in Kentucky, where Jefferson Davis was born June 3, 1808. From Kentucky the family moved to Bayou Teche, Louisiana, but health

was not good there so they moved to Woodville, Mississippi. Here at that time bear, deer and fish were abundant and the Davis boys had fine sport, working on the farm, hunting, fishing and going to the nearby school, in a log cabin. This was "Jeff's" first school, going at the age of five, with his sister Polly.

The War of 1812 was soon on, and three of the brothers joined Andrew Jackson's army. "Jeff" was sent away to school in Kentucky, and was the youngest boy in that school. In two years he was placed at Jefferson Academy, near home. At the age of 12 he entered Transylvania College, Kentucky. Here he was noted for his respect for his professors, and was, according to their testimony, "the most polite boy in college." He was "considered the brightest and most intelligent of all the boys as well as the bravest and handsomest." His father died while he was at college. He grieved greatly over his death. His next move was to the United States Military Academy at West Point. He was only twenty years of age when he graduated there.

It was at West Point he studied "Rawle's View of the Constitution," which taught him that if a State seceded (showing that it was an acknowledged fact by the Constitution that a State had the right to secede) the duty of a soldier reverted to his State. Hence, Davis, Robert E. Lee, Thomas J. Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, Albert Sidney Johnston and others, acting upon this instruction, cast their lot with their States in 1861. When the star of the Southern Confederacy paled to a close and the frail body of President Davis was loaded with chains and cast into a dungeon, and when those who camped outside of the Constitution to save the Union demanded his trial and execution, Chief Justice Chase said that a trial of Davis would condemn the North, and so no trial was ever held. He was released on bail, but his political disabilities were never removed, although he lived to be eighty-one years, six months and three days old, and died December 6, 1889.

The Black Hawk War came soon after Davis left West Point. Among the brave young men who volunteered was Captain Abraham Lincoln, of Springfield, Illinois, and he was

"mustered into service by Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, of the United States Army." This is the only record that these men ever met or were brought in personal contact with each other.

In a few years came the War with Mexico. Davis became a hero many times. At Monterey he distinguished himself; at Buena Vista he was wounded; he scaled the walls of the City of Mexico. This war over, he was elected United States Senator, then became Secretary of War in President Pierce's cabinet. When Buchanan was made president Mississippi sent him back to the United States Senate.

The first wife of Davis was Sarah Knox Taylor, daughter of General Taylor. His bride, with whom he had eloped, lived three months. About eight years after he married Miss Varina Banks Howell, the daughter of William Burr Howell, and a descendent of Lieutenant Howell, of the War of 1812, and of General Howell of Revolutionary War fame. The life of Davis touches many Southern States. His mother was from South Carolina, his father from Georgia, he was born in Kentucky, lived in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia, fought to free Texas.

Men who had no special love for the South were forced to acknowledge the nobility of his character. The New York World said of him after his death: "Jefferson Davis was a man of commanding ability, spotless integrity, controlling conscience and a temper so resolute that at times it approached obstinacy. He was proud, sensitive and honorable in all his dealings and in every relation of life." Charles Francis Adams, a Union soldier and grandson of John Quincy Adams, said of Davis: "No fatal mistakes either of administration or strategy were made which can be fairly laid to his account. He did the best possible with the means he had at his command. Merely the opposing forces were too many and too strong for him. Of his austerity, earnestness and fidelity there can be no more question than can be entertained of his capacity."

But up jumps the brassy, flashy, skyrocket hater of the South and says: "It was impossible for Davis to be a patriot, and for the Confederate soldier to be fighting for liberty, when Slavery was the cornerstone of the Confederacy." To this I

reply: The Southern States did not go to war for the perpetuation of slavery, but for the preservation of the principle of self-government.

Lincoln wrote Greeley in 1862: "My paramount object in this struggle is to save the Union and is not either to save or destroy slavery."

Davis wrote, February, 1861: "In any case our slave property will be eventually lost."

Not one Confederate soldier in ten ever owned a slave. Not one of them would restore slavery if he could by snapping a finger, much less by firing a gun.

General Lee and wife, long before the war, emancipated the slaves they inherited. General Grant and wife held on to those they inherited until they were freed by the Thirteenth Amendment.

General Joseph E. Johnston, A. P. Hill and Fitzhugh Lee never owned a slave.

But, say the haters, the Constitution of the Confederate States recognized slavery. To this I reply it did, but it prohibited the slave trade. The Constitution of the United States, as originally adopted by the thirteen colonies, contained three sections which recognized slavery and through the influence of New York and New England and two or three Southern States continued the slave trade for twenty years. Were all the brave soldiers of the Revolutionary War not seceders and fighting for liberty, although slavery existed in every one of the thirteen colonies?

If George Washington, a slave holder, was a champion of liberty, why could not a soldier of the Confederacy be fighting for liberty, too? Over 100,000 soldiers of the Union Army owned slaves. The time has come when men and women ought to speak and write truly, kindly and freely about our country and its history. The last soldier in the War between the States, North and South, will soon answer the last roll-call. All are one hundred per cent Americans. Their sons and grandsons responded alike when McKinley called and when Wilson called, and thousands of them sealed their devotion to their country with their heart's best blood. Let us garland the graves of all the brave soldiers alike.

You remember there have been a number of secessions in the United States, and many threatened ones.

1. Thirteen colonies seceded from England and formed a "Perpetual Union," under the Articles of Confederation, in 1776.

2. The Thirteen States seceded from the Perpetual Union and formed a Republic of Sovereign States, in 1787.

3. Texas seceded from Mexico and became a Republic, in 1836.

4. The Abolitionists, led by William Lloyd Garrison, seceded from the Constitution at Framingham, Mass., and publicly burned it, calling it a "league with hell and a covenant with death," the assembled multitude loudly applauding.

5. Eleven States seceded from the Union in 1861 and formed a Southern Confederacy.

6. The North seceded from the Constitution in 1861, when she attempted to coerce the eleven seceding States back into the Union. (Miss M. L. Rutherford.)

7. Under President McKinley, 1898, the United States forced Cuba to secede from Spain.

8. Under President Roosevelt, 1905, the United States forced Panama to secede from Colombia.

During the earlier days of the Union the right to secede was generally recognized. This right was asserted more than once by States of the North, who later refused to allow the South to assert the same claim. Massachusetts was a believer in the right to secede when John Quincy Adams declared on the floor of Congress, at the time of the admission of Texas as a State, that New England ought to secede, while the Hartford Convention threatened similar steps when our country was engaged in the War of 1812. Even at the time when the North declared the South had no right to secede, although having itself asserted that right previously, we see West Virginia encouraged and assisted in secession from the mother State.

Who was responsible for negro slavery in the South?

Bancroft says: "The sovereigns of England and Spain were the greatest slave merchants in the world." DuBois, the negro

historian, says: "The American slave trade came to be carried on principally by United States capital, in United States ships, officered by United States citizens and under the United States flag." New England and New York furnished more slave ships than all the other States. Henry Watterson in the Louisville Courier Journal says: "Slavery existed in the beginning in both the North and the South. But the North, finding slave labor unsuited to its needs and, therefore, unprofitable, sold its slaves to the South, not forgetting to pocket the money it got for them, *having indeed at great profit brought them over from Africa in its ships.*"

July 16, 1859, Stephen A. Douglas, speaking at Bloomington, Illinois, said: "There is but one possible way in which slavery can be abolished, and that is by leaving a State perfectly free to form and regulate its institutions in its own way. That was the principle upon which this Republic was founded. Under its operations slavery disappeared from six of the twelve original slave-holding States; and this gradual system of emancipation went on quietly, peacefully and steadily so long as we in the free States minded our own business and left our neighbors alone."

Rev. J. W. Wellons, D.D., now of Elon College, N. C., is in his 96th year, born and reared in Virginia, not far from the place where Nat Turner, a negro preacher, in August, 1831, led the "Southampton Insurrection." He told me only a short time ago how the negroes attacked the whites at night and before the assault could be suppressed fifty-seven whites, principally women and children, had been killed in the most barbarous manner. Nat Turner was an educated slave. One of his lieutenants was a free negro. Instigators from without were responsible for the insurrection.

In the work of W. E. Channing, D.D., American Unitarian Society, page 735, he says: "The adoption of the common system of agitation by the Abolitionists has not been justified . . . It has stirred up bitter passions and fierce fanaticism."

Abraham Lincoln (Lincoln-Douglas Debates, page 74) at Peoria, Illinois, October 16, 1854, said: "When Southern people tell us they are no more responsible for the origin of slavery than we are I acknowledge the fact. When it is said that the



institution exists and that it is very difficult to get rid of it in any satisfactory way I can understand and appreciate the saying. I surely will not blame them for not doing what I should not know how to do myself. It all earthly powers were given me I should not know what to do as to the existing institution. What next? Free them and make them politically and socially our equals? My own feelings would not admit of that; and if mine would, we well know that those of the great mass of white people will not."

The Abolitionists kept sending inflammatory papers and pamphlets, gratuitously, into the South, with amalgamation pictures (A South Side View of Slavery, Adams, page 108) in order, if possible, to stir up more Nat Turner insurrections. In the Memoirs of Margaret Mercer, by Morris, page 126, you may read what this good woman of Maryland said about these things. She manumitted her own slaves, but abhorred the idea of inciting the slaves to follow the example of Nat Turner. She wrote Gerrit Smith: "For while the well disposed and faithful servants of kind masters will suffer and die with the whites in a general insurrection, the lawless and vicious will have in their power the massacre of men, women and children in their sleep. This is my apology for feeling and expressing the deepest indignation against the man who dares to throw the firebrand into the powder magazine while all are asleep and stands himself at a distance to see the mangled victims of his barbarous fury."

Prof. John W. Burgess, of Columbia University, in his History of the Civil War and the Constitution, page 329, says: "John Brown and his band had murdered five men and wounded some eight or ten more in their criminal movements at Harper's Ferry. Add to this the consideration that Brown certainly intended the wholesale massacre of the whites by the blacks." When this crime was punished what took place in the North? Prof. Burgess says, page 329: "It was certainly natural that the tolling of the church bells, the holding of prayer-meetings for the soul of John Brown, the draping of houses, the half-masting of flags, etc., in many parts of the North should appear to the people of the South to be evidences of a wickedness which knew no bounds and which was bent upon the destruction of the

South by any means necessary to accomplish the result. Especially did terror and bitterness take possession of the hearts of the women of the South who saw in slave insurrection not only destruction and death, but that which to feminine virtue is a thousand times worse than the most terrible death."

Did we have a legal and moral right to secede? In the History of the United States by Rhodes (1861) Vol. III, page 214, he says: "There were at this time in the border states of Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky and Missouri unconditional secessionists and unconditional Union men; but the great body of the people, although believing that the wrongs of the South were grievous and cried for redress, deemed secession inexpedient. All denied either the right or feasibility of coercion."

After the death of John C. Calhoun Jefferson Davis was the ablest representative from the South in the United States Senate. In his farewell address to the Senate he said: "Now, sirs, we are confusing language very much. Men speak of revolution and when they say revolution they mean blood. Our fathers meant nothing of the sort. When they spoke of revolution they meant an inalienable right. When they declared as an inalienable right the power of the people to abrogate and modify their form of government whenever it did not answer the ends for which it was established they did not mean that they were going to sustain that by brute force. Are we, in the age of civilization and political progress, are we to roll back the whole current of human thought and again to return to the mere brute force which prevails between beasts of prey as the only method of settling questions between men? Is it to be supposed that the men who fought the battles of the Revolution for community independence terminated their great efforts by transmitting to posterity a condition in which they could only gain those rights by force? If so, the blood of the Revolution was shed in vain; no great principles were established; for force was the law of nature before the battles of the Revolution were fought." (Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, Vol. I, page 617.)

John Quincy Adams, speaking before the New York Historical Society in 1838 on the fiftieth anniversary of Wash-

ington's inauguration as President of the United States, said: "To the people alone there is reserved as well the dissolving as the constituent power and that power can be exercised by them only under the tie of conscience binding them to the retributive justice of heaven."

With these qualifications we may admit the right as vested in the people of every State of the Union with reference to the general government, which was exercised by the people of the United Colonies with reference to the supreme head of the British Empire of which they formed a part and under these limitations the people of each State of the Union have a right to secede from the Confederated Union itself." (Buchanan's Administration, page 89.)

Abraham Lincoln, January 12, 1848, in Congress, said: "Any people anywhere, being inclined and having the power have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable and sacred right, a right which we hope and believe is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such that can may revolutionize and make their own way any or so much of the territory as they inhabit." (Abraham Lincoln, Speeches and Letters, N. & H., Vol. I., page 105.)

What a hard time the poor brother in black has had! Let me leave out entirely anything the people of the South said about him and give you a few specimens of what the great leaders of the North said about him. Stephen A. Douglas, at Ottawa, Illinois, August 21, 1858, said: "For one I am opposed to negro citizenship in any and every form. I believe this government was made by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and I am in favor of confining citizenship to white men, men of European birth and descent, instead of conferring it upon Indians, negroes and other inferior races." (The Negro Problem, Abraham Lincoln's Solution, Pickett, page 245.)

General William T. Sherman, writing in July, 1860, said: "All the Congresses on earth can't make the negro anything

else than what he is; he must be subject to the white man, or he must amalgamate or be destroyed. Two such races cannot live in harmony, save as master and slave. Mexico shows the result of general equality and amalgamation, and the Indians give a fair illustration of the fate of negroes if they are released from the control of the whites." (General Sherman's Letters Home, Scribner's Magazine, April, 1909, page 400.)

William H. Seward, speaking at Detroit, Michigan, September 4, 1860, said: "The great fact is now fully realized that the African race here is a foreign and feeble element, like the Indians, incapable of assimilation, and that it is a pitiful exotic, unwisely and unnecessarily transplanted into our fields, and which is unprofitable to cultivate at the cost of the desolation of the native vineyard." (The Negro Problem, Abraham Lincoln's Solution, Pickett, page 449.)

Abraham Lincoln, in his speech at Quincy, Illinois, October 15, 1858, in the Lincoln-Douglas debate, said: "I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races. There is a physical difference between the two which, in my judgment, would probably forever forbid their living together upon the footing of perfect equality, and inasmuch as it becomes a necessity that there must be a difference, I, as well as Judge Douglas, am in favor of the race to which I belong having the superior position." (Abraham Lincoln, Speeches, Letters and State Papers, N. & H., Vol. I., page 457.)

In the same debate at Charleston, Illinois, September 18, 1858, he said: "I will say then that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races; that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that there is a physical difference between the white and black races which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality." (Ibid., page 457.)

1. I challenge anyone to disprove these quotations, and I challenge anyone to show where Jefferson Davis ever said or wrote anything as unkind to, or about, the colored race.

Where was the poor brother in black to go? In 1862 Illinois had a constitutional convention. Article XVIII provided, Section I: "No negro or mulatto shall immigrate or settle in this State after the adoption of the Constitution." The vote was taken and adopted by a majority of 100,590, barely one month before President Lincoln's first Proclamation of Emancipation. This you will find recorded in Illinois Convention Journal, 1862, page 1098. If his own State feared and a few thousand negroes what could President Lincoln think of the Southern States with millions of them?

But enough of this. Here the white and colored races are living in peace. The attrition of the tide of time is gradually wearing off the asperities of other days. All hearts are beating in unison to the music of the Union and the Constitution. The Constitution has been amended many times since 1865. The race question is gradually being solved. The South is spending millions to educate the brother in black. If the demagogues will let the States alone, with their reserved sovereign rights, there will never be any possibility of going outside the Constitution to save the Union, or of going outside the Union to save the Constitution.

Horace Greeley, in the New York Tribune, February 23, 1861, wrote: "We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is sound and just; and that if the Slave States, the cotton States, or the Gulf States only choose to form an independent nation they have the moral right to do so."

On the 10th of April, 1861, only five days previous to the call for 75,000 soldiers, Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, in an official communication to the American Minister to Great Britain, wrote: "For these reasons he (the President) would not be disposed to reject a cardinal dogma of theirs (the Secessionists), namely, that the Federal Government could not reduce the seceding States to obediency by conquest, even though he were disposed to question that proposition. But, in fact,

the President willingly accepts it as true. Only an imperial or despotic government could subjugate thoroughly disaffected and insurrectionary members of the State. This Federal Republican system of ours of all forms of government is the very one which is most unfitted for such labor." (Diplomatic Correspondence, 1861, page 58.) When some mighty Thucydides shall arise to write the true history of the War of 1861-65, he may ask why the North decided to regard the Constitution of the United States as a scrap of paper and change from a "Federal Republic" to "an imperial or despotic government" so it "could subjugate thoroughly the South," and explain why the North had any better right to secede from the Constitution than the South had to secede from the Union.

The Legality: There was, and is, a dispute whether the States created the Federal Government and *delegated* to it the powers it has, or whether it is the creature of the whole people of the United States, acting as a great sovereign political unit. Read the Constitution of the United States, Article V., and ask yourself if the creature is greater than the creator.

In 1816, when Marshall of Virginia and Story of Massachusetts were members of the Supreme Court of the United States the entire bench concurring, said: "The Government, then, of the United States can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution and the powers actually granted must be such as are expressly given, or given by necessary implication." (1. Wheaton, U. S. Reports, 326.)

In 1906, Justice Brewer, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States, said: "As heretofore stated the constant declaration of this Court from the beginning is that this government is one of enumerated powers."

It is so today. If this should ever cease to be so this beautiful government would quickly become one of the mournful dreams of the past.

Article X, United States Constitution, says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Some of the ratifying conventions sought to make assurances doubly sure. Virginia, for instance, interpreting the Constitu-



tion as part of her ratification, said: "The powers granted under the Constitution may be reserved by the people whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression."

New York, followed by Rhode Island, as part of the *res gestae*, with reference to the powers delegated to the Federal Government said "the powers of government may be reserved by the people whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness."

Comrades, never forget that you fought for the rights for which your fathers fought under Washington, and that it is not a lost cause. Do not forget that the sovereignty of the United States is *delegated*; that of each State is inherent.

Shortly before leaving the bench in 1915 Justice Hughes of New York prepared the opinion in *Kennedy, vs. Becker* (241 U. S., 563). As thus prepared this opinion was subsequently adopted and delivered by the late Chief Justice White as the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court. Concerning the power of the State of New York to control lands which were the subject of a treaty between Robert Morris and the Seneca Nation of Indians in 1797, the court says: "But the existence of the sovereignty of the State was well understood and this conception involved all that was necessarily implied in that sovereignty, whether fully appreciated or not."

According to Woolsey, Vattel and Proudhon, where any people set up a government and force the government from which they withdraw to sign a cartel for the exchange of prisoners, they ceased to be rebels and become belligerents. When any man calls you a rebel you may know that he is either an ignoramus, or too much prejudiced to appreciate an argument or see the truth.

Thousands of articles have been written and many eloquent and impassioned orations have been made since we found ourselves among the stranded fragments and floating timbers of 1861-65. The hero-worshippers deify their favorites, damn some with faint praise and send the remainder to everlasting uneasiness; but the great assize of the unprejudiced world's thought and conscience tries again and again the merits of controversies and brings victor and vanquished to the bar of its increasingly fair and discriminating judgment. The North

and South were morally wrong for buying and selling human beings. The South was right in fighting for her rights under the Constitution.

Tremendous problems confront us now. Men and women, North, South, East and West, should bind it upon their fingers, write it upon their door-posts and impress it upon their children that the highest liberty is the reign of law. We should do all we can to Americanize and Christianize the incoming tide from other lands.

The Confederate soldier has always been the best friend the negro had. We will continue to cultivate friendly relations.

March 10, 1884, Jefferson Davis made a speech to the Mississippi Legislature. I give a quotation: "Our people have accepted that decree; it therefore behooves them as they may, to promote the general welfare of the Union, to show to the world that hereafter as heretofore the patriotism of our people is not measured by lines of latitude and longitude, but is as broad as the obligations they have assumed and embraces the whole of our ocean-bound domain. Let them leave to their children's children the good example of never swerving from the path of duty and preferring *to return good for evil* rather than to cherish the unmanly feeling of revenge."

These noble words gushed forth from as brave a man as ever girded on a sword or charged through the white smoke of battle. Davis embodied and represented with constant and patient heroism, to the day of his death, the right of self-government which Washington won, for which Lee fought and for which Albert Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson died. Citizen, soldier, statesman, President, thou hast passed into history. When these thick fogs of time, looking through which prejudiced eyes still view thee, shall vanish before the just and righteous verdict of history thy name and the cause for which thy comrades fought and died will shine out as one of the greatest bulwarks against the whirlwinds of anarchy and prove to be the greatest power to save this glorious republic, which now looms up on the horizon, to the admiration of all the earth, from the polar frosts of a centralized, Prussianized military despotism. The Confederate armies are disbanded and we



are in our Father's house to remain; but the cause for which Davis stood was never more alive than now. Nearly every decision of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1865 to 1921 has sustained the contentions of the South. Every great battle since has been for freedom and self-government.

President Wilson often told the people why we went into the World War. Only a few days ago President Harding at Brooklyn, New York, said: "These heroes were sacrificed in the supreme conflict of all human history. They saw democracy challenged and defended it. They saw civilization threatened and rescued it. They saw America affronted and resented it. They saw our national rights imperilled and stamped these rights with a new sanctity and a new security. They gave all that men and women can give. We shall give our most and best if we make certain that they did not die in vain."

May 28, 1921, at a meeting of Yale University Alumni at Washington, D. C., among the distinguished speakers was President Arthur T. Hadley, who said: "It is essential that college students should understand the thoughts and feelings of their fellow citizens as a body; not those of their own group or class but those of the many different groups that make up the Nation. It is true," said Dr. Hadley, "that the United States has not developed such fierce international antagonisms as Germany did, but we have within our borders possibilities of conflict which are just as fundamental and which may prove just as serious. We have class antagonisms, whose most helpless feature is that they are based on class misunderstandings. City and country are often as far apart in feeling as though they represented separate nations. Organized capital and organized labor pursue their several ends without any real knowledge on the part of the leaders of either group of what the rank and file of the other are thinking."

*Southern Sympathy Broad.* Declaring Southerners show a sympathy which is not only broad but instinctive, the speaker asserted that "The country looks to the South to see that it does not get Prussianized." And what is Prussianism? It is the creature of class victory in a class conflict. And what does it mean? The supremacy of the few over the many; autocratic dictation and the negation of local self-government

and individual liberty. Our percentage of native-born white people is higher than that of the North and the West. Dr. Hadley knows that true and loyal Americanism can be looked for with greater certainty in a section where American blood is thickest. In a land that gave birth to Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, Madison, Marshall, Davis, Lincoln, Lee, Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston and Joseph E. Johnston, Monroe, Graham, Vance, Ben Hill and Chief Justice White will always be a land where Prussianism will be at a minimum.

It took England over two hundred years to quit spitting on the name and grave of Oliver Cromwell. As I went through London I saw a magnificent statue of him near the place where his disinterred skull was once posted to be hissed at by the passing throng. The day is coming, yea, now is, when the North with her tens of thousands of un-Americanized population, will be calling on the South to save our civil and religious institutions from Prussianism and Bolshevism.

What is the place of Davis in history? Ben Hill said: "He was the most honest, the truest, gentlest, bravest, tenderest, manliest man I ever saw." Prescott, the historian, who knew the history of Benton, Webster, Clay and Calhoun, was asked how Davis compared with these great Senators. He replied: "Davis was the most accomplished." Ridpath and other great historians knew Davis intimately. Ridpath said: "He was a statesman with clean hands and a pure heart, who served his people faithfully, from budding manhood to hoary age, without thought of self, with unbending integrity, to the best of his ability. All who knew him personally were proud that he was their countryman."

Others won more laurels on the field of Mars. Rushed to the helm of the Confederate ship of state in a tornado, he proved to be the greatest combination of heart and brain which ever commanded 600,000 men and held out for four years against 2,800,000. Every year the tenderest hands will cull the sweetest flowers, weave them into garlands and deck the gateway through which Davis and his heroes marched to glory. The name of Davis will shine as a star of the first magnitude until the muse of history writes "Finis" with a pen of fire.





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